

NEW AUSTRALIAN LEPIDOPTERA OF THE FAMILY
TORTRICIDAE.

By A. JEFFERIS TURNER, M.D., F.E.S.

[Read October 12, 1916.]

When Mr. Meyrick undertook his revision of the Australian *Tortricina*, since published in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales for 1910 and 1911, I sent to him for determination every species in my collection of which I had two or more examples. There remained a number of unique examples, and these, together with more recent captures, form the subject of the present paper. All the types, with the exception of those otherwise specified, are in my own collection.

Mr. Meyrick's papers form an admirable groundwork for the study of this group. The genera are well characterized, and with proper care there is no great difficulty in their discrimination, but the species of this family will always prove a difficult study, owing to their general uniformity of pattern, together with a frequent puzzling extent of variation.

Family TORTRICIDAE.

Subfamily CARPOSININAE.

BONDIA NIGELLA.

Bondia nigella, Newm.: Tr. E. S. (n. s.), iii., 289; Meyr.: P. L. S. N.S. Wales, 1882, p. 182.

Mr. W. W. Froggatt has sent me two female examples from Moruya, New South Wales, with the note that they were bred from larvae found in plum-root galls.

CARPOSINA SMARAGDIAS, n. sp. (*σμαραγδος*, emerald).

♀, 31 mm. Head brown mixed with whitish; face whitish. Palpi very long (5), terminal joint $\frac{1}{4}$ second; brownish. Antennae brown. Thorax bright-green, anterior margin, a transverse median line, a second line behind this, a posterior spot, and some scattered scales on patagia brown. Abdomen pale-brown. Legs brown-whitish: anterior pair brown, with pale annulations on tarsi. Forewings strongly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched at base, thence nearly straight, apex rounded, termen slightly oblique, nearly straight, rounded towards tornus: bright-green, with scanty

brown irroration; markings brown; a large spot on base of costa containing some green scales; an incomplete fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa obliquely outwards, then bent longitudinally to middle of disc, upper edge of discal portion blackish; a brown dot between discal portion and costa; a brown dot on midcosta, and three similar dots at equal intervals between this and apex; a pale subterminal fascia not reaching margins; a terminal series of dots; cilia pale-grey, obscurely barred with brownish. Hindwings and cilia pale-grey. The hindwings have 3 and 4 separate but approximated at base, not stalked as is usual in this genus.

Hab.—Northern Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns; one specimen received from F. P. Dodd.

CARPOSINA EULOPHA, n. sp. (εὐλοφος, well tufted).

♂, 18 mm. Head grey-whitish. Palpi 5; dark-grey, internal and upper half of external surface grey-whitish, the latter with a few darker scales. Antennae grey-whitish; ciliations in male 1. Thorax grey-whitish, irrorated with dark-grey and ochreous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish; from each side of base arises in male a strong pencil of long hairs directed dorsally, their apices ochreous-tinged. Legs grey; tibiae annulated with whitish; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings very elongate-triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex pointed, termen straight, very oblique; whitish unevenly suffused with grey and with ochreous, and irrorated with dark-fuscous; some fuscous dots on costa; a moderate crest in disc at $\frac{1}{4}$, and a second beneath and beyond, both dark-fuscous anteriorly, whitish posteriorly; numerous small tufts of raised scales; cilia grey-whitish, with an obscure darker median line. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

This species should be easily known by the long basal abdominal tufts of the male.

Hab.—South Australia: Blackwood, near Adelaide, in November; one specimen received from Oswald Lower.

CARPOSINA APLEGIA, n. sp. (ἀπληγίος, plain, simple).

♀, 18 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen whitish-grey. Palpi 6; fuscous, upper edge whitish. Antennae whitish-grey. Legs grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings rather narrow, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight, rounded beneath, oblique; whitish grey, with some darker grey irroration towards dorsum and termen; cilia grey. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

Hab.—New South Wales: Wentworth Falls, near Katoomba, in April; one specimen. Type in Coll. Lyell.

Subfamily PHALONIANAE.

Gen. PHAULOPHARA, nov. (*φαυλοφαρος*, meanly clothed).

Antennae of male ciliated. Palpi moderate, ascending; second joint with loose spreading hairs anteriorly forming an apical tuft; terminal joint short. Thorax with a strong posterior crest. Forewings with 2 from before angle, 7 and 8 long-stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings with 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 separate, parallel.

PHAULOPHARA BELOGRAMMA, n. sp.
(*βελογραμμος*, inscribed with darts).

♂, 12 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi 2; ochreous-whitish. Antennae ochreous-whitish; ciliations in male 1. Thorax fuscous; patagia, except bases, ochreous-whitish; posterior crest very long, ochreous-whitish barred with fuscous at and before apex. Abdomen dark-grey, beneath ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; antennae, femora, and tibiae fuscous. Forewings not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish, with patchy fuscous irroration; a large basal patch, its posterior edge convex; indications of a median fascia; posterior area of disc suffused with fuscous, except on four longitudinal subterminal bars, and a small triangular spot on termen shortly beneath apex; cilia ochreous-whitish, with a sub-basal fuscous line, which is interrupted opposite terminal spot. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Hab.—Northern Queensland: Evelyn Scrub, near Herberton, in January; one specimen received from F. P. Dodd. Type in Coll. Lyell.

Gen. TANYMECICA, nov. (*ταννημικος*, elongate).

Palpi very long, porrect; second joint extremely long, thickened with roughly-appressed hairs above and beneath; terminal joint short. Thorax with a posterior crest. Forewings without raised scales; 2 from shortly before angle, 3 and 4 stalked, 7 separate to termen, 8 and 9 stalked. Hindwings with 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 equidistant and remote at origin: 4, 5, 6, and 7 parallel.

TANYMECICA XANTHOPLACA, n. sp. (*ξανθοπλακος*, broadly yellow).

♀, 30 mm. Head whitish. Palpi $4\frac{1}{2}$; whitish, external surface brownish-tinged. Antennae fuscous. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen fuscous, tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous; all tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior femora and tibiae mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, not

dilated, costa moderately and evenly arched, apex round-pointed, termen sinuate, scarcely oblique; pale fuscous, with darker fuscous streaks parallel to veins; a few whitish dots in terminal portion of disc; a dark fuscous terminal line; cilia dark-fuscous, base whitish-ochreous. Hindwings with basal half pale-yellow, terminal half dark-fuscous, the line of junction irregularly dentate; cilia dark-fuscous, on tornus and dorsum pale-yellow.

Hab.—Northern Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns, in February; one specimen received from F. P. Dodd.

Gen. EUSTHENICA, nov. (εὐσθενικός, stout).

Antennae of male very shortly ciliated. Palpi moderate, ascending, thickened with smoothly-appressed scales; terminal joint short, bent forwards. Thorax with a posterior crest. Forewings without raised scales; 2 from shortly before angle, 3 and 4 approximated at origin, 7 separate, to termen. Hindwings with 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 separate and parallel; forked vein in cell well-developed.

EUSTHENICA MEGALAUCHA, n. sp. (μεγαλυνχος, arrogant).

♂, 26 mm. ♀, 36 mm. Head fuscous-brown, with some whitish scales between antennae. Palpi fuscous-brown. Antennae brown-whitish; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{4}$. Thorax fuscous-brown, posterior $\frac{2}{3}$ of patagia and posterior aspect of crest brown-whitish. Abdomen brownish. Legs fuscous-brown; posterior pair brown-whitish. Forewings not dilated, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen scarcely rounded, slightly oblique; whitish-brown, with numerous fine transverse lines and three fasciae fuscous-brown; first fascia from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, nearly straight; second fascia from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, slightly outwardly curved; third fascia from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to tornus, nearly straight, expanding towards tornus; cilia brownish with whitish apices. Hindwings grey; cilia grey-whitish, with a grey sub-basal line.

Hab.—Northern Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns, in January; Coolangatta, in January. Two specimens.

HELIOCOSMA DISCOTYPA, n. sp. (δισκοτυπος, disc-marked).

♂, 12 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. (Palpi broken.) Antennae ochreous-whitish; in male thickened, ciliations imperceptible. Thorax reddish-brown. Abdomen grey, towards base tinged with reddish-brown, tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs pale-fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched (apex broken), termen obliquely rounded; whitish-grey; costa tinged with reddish-brown; markings reddish-brown, narrowly edged with

ochreous-whitish; a basal patch bounded by an inwardly oblique line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{5}$ dorsum; a transversely oval spot resting on mid-dorsum and reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ across disc; a large apical blotch bounded by a strongly inwardly-curved line; cilia reddish-brown, on tornus ochreous-whitish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Coolangatta, in March; one specimen.

HYPERXENA ZIROPHORA, n. sp. (*ζειροφορος*, loose-robed).

♀, 17 mm. Head and thorax whitish-grey. Palpi 5; whitish-grey. Antennae whitish-grey. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs pale-grey. Forewings elongate, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen nearly straight, strongly oblique; pale-grey, towards base grey-whitish; a pale-brownish subdorsal blotch, undefined towards dorsum, sharply defined towards costa, where it reaches beyond middle of disc as a bidentate process, and is margined by a whitish suffusion: an undefined pale reddish-brown terminal suffusion: cilia whitish, bases mixed with pale-brownish. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

Hab.—Victoria: Beaconsfield, in June; one specimen. Type in Coll. Lyell.

Gen. TRYCHNOSTOLA, nov. (*τρυχνοστολος*, rough-robed).

Palpi moderate, ascending, thickened with smoothly-appressed scales; terminal joint moderate. Thorax with a posterior crest. Forewings with numerous tufts of raised scales; 2 from shortly before angle, 7 and 8 separate, 7 to termen. Hindwings with basal pecten on median vein; 3 and 4 connate, 5 closely approximated to 4 at origin, 6 and 7 remote, roughly parallel, converging somewhat after origin, diverging somewhat towards termen, 7 to costa.

The presence of a basal pecten on median vein of hindwings is exceptional in this family. Type, *T. lichenitis*.

TRYCHNOSTOLA LICHENITIS, n. sp. (*λειχηνιτις*, mossy).

♀, 28 mm. Head whitish; face and palpi fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Thorax whitish, bases of tegulae and patagia and posterior crest fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-grey-whitish. Legs fuscous; tibiae and tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly sinuate, arched at base and beyond middle, apex rounded, termen bowed, slightly oblique; greenish, costa and central part of disc suffused with whitish, generally strigulated with fuscous; a small median tuft of scales near base and a larger tuft at $\frac{1}{4}$,

a large tuft at $\frac{2}{3}$ at lower angle of cell, and many smaller tufts; cilia fuscous. Hindwings pale-fuscous; cilia pale-fuscous, on dorsum fuscous-whitish.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in December; one specimen.

TRYCHNOSTOLA PHAEOSTICTA, n. sp.

(φαιοστικτος, dusky speckled).

♀, 15 mm. Head grey-whitish; face pale-grey. Palpi pale-grey; inner-surface grey-whitish. Antennae grey-whitish, irregularly speckled and banded with fuscous. Thorax and abdomen grey-whitish. Legs grey; tibiae and tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair wholly ochreous-whitish. Forewings not dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; grey-whitish, closely strigulated with fuscous; a number of fuscous dots on costa; a transverse ridge of elevated scales at $\frac{1}{3}$ from dorsum nearly to costa, anteriorly fuscous, posteriorly grey-whitish; a number of small tufts of scales in disc; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings pale-grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in March; one specimen.

Subfamily TORTRICINAE.

ISOCHORISTA EUDROSA, n. sp. (εὐδροσος, bedewed).

♂, ♀, 12-14 mm. Head pale-ferruginous. Palpi $2\frac{1}{4}$; pale-ferruginous. Antennae pale-grey; ciliations in male minute. Thorax with a well-marked posterior crest; pale ferruginous. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior tibiae and tarsi grey, annulated with whitish-ochreous. Forewings not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique; in male without costal fold; ochreous-whitish, with alustrous sheen; markings bright-ferruginous; a fuscous dot on costa near base giving rise to an irregularly-dentate line, sharply angled on fold, representing basal patch; a fine outwardly-oblique line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa curved inwards to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, dilated towards dorsum; a strongly-marked median fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, at first narrow, below middle strongly dilated and extending on dorsum from middle to tornus, dilated portion with an acute projection upwards; a large semioval partly-fuscous spot on $\frac{2}{3}$ costa; a subapical costal spot; a slight subterminal suffusion; cilia brown-whitish, on tornus narrowly fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Nearest *I. cerophanes*, Meyr.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns; Gayndah, in September; Rosewood, in April. Three specimens.

Gen. CATAMACTA.

Catamacta, MEYR.: Tr. N. Z. 1., 1911, p. 81; Gen. Insect. Tort., p. 9.

Antennae of male ciliated. Palpi moderate, porrect; second joint thickened with rough scales above and beneath; terminal joint short. Thorax smooth. Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings with 3 and 4 separate, but approximated at origin, 4 and 5 connate, 6 and 7 stalked.

Distinguished from *Acropolitis* by the absence of a thoracic crest, from *Parasclena* by 3 and 4 of hindwings not remote at origin, and from *Procalyptis* by the stalking of 6 and 7 of hindwings. The genus has not been previously recorded in Australia, though known in New Zealand and India.

CATAMACTA HEDISTA, n. sp. (ἡδίστος, very sweet).

♂, 20 mm. Head whitish. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; ochreous-whitish, external surface fuscous-tinged. Antennae pale-grey; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax whitish, anteriorly tinged with greenish-ochreous. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa scarcely arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; in male with a costal fold reaching beyond middle, broad towards base, thence narrow; whitish; costa barred with fuscous; a moderate basal patch crossed by lines of greenish-ochreous, best marked towards dorsum; a suffused greenish fascia, grey in middle, from midcosta to dorsum beyond middle, strongly dilated towards dorsum, becoming ochreous, with three fuscous dorsal dots; a greenish and grey suffusion beyond and parallel to this, from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to termen above tornus; cilia whitish, with an interrupted grey sub-basal line, apices greyish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane; one specimen.

ACROPOLITIS TETRICA, n. sp. (*tetricus*, harsh, gloomy).

♂, 28 mm. Head fuscous-brown, side tufts whitish-brown. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous, towards base ochreous-whitish. Antennae pale-brownish; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax whitish-brown mixed with fuscous-brown. Abdomen pale-grey. Legs fuscous; tibiae and tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair wholly ochreous-whitish. Forewings rather narrow, not dilated, costa gently arched near base, thence straight, apex rounded-rectangular, termen rounded beneath; a tuft of scales on dorsum near base; in male with a narrow costal fold extending to $\frac{1}{5}$; whitish-brown suffused and irregularly spotted and blotched with dark fuscous-brown;

a large irregular-edged blotch in middle of disc giving off a process towards base, and another to $\frac{1}{4}$ costa; a broad longitudinal streak from near beyond central blotch to mid-termen; cilia fuscous brown, on apex and towards termen mixed with whitish-brown. Hindwings pale-grey, with faintly darker strigulae; cilia whitish-grey with a grey sub-basal line.

Hab.—South Australia: Adelaide, in August: one specimen, received from Dr. Pulleine.

LAMYRODES ARGILLACEA, n. sp. (*argillaceus*, clay-coloured).

♂, 12 mm. Head and thorax pale ferruginous-ochreous. Palpi whitish, external surface of tuft fuscous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male minute. Abdomen grey; tuft ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous; anterior and middle tarsi fuscous, annulated with ochreous-whitish. Forewings slightly dilated posteriorly, costa nearly straight, apex pointed, termen slightly sinuate, oblique; in male without costal fold; pale ferruginous-fuscous; costa strigulated with whitish and fuscous; a whitish fascia irrorated internally, with ground-colour from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa obliquely outwards to fold, there constricted, bent inwards, and continued by a whitish line to mid-dorsum; a similar but narrower fascia from mid-costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; a double whitish line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, continued as a silvery-grey outwardly-curved line to tornus; a double whitish mark on costa beyond this, and another before apex, its inner limb giving rise to a short silvery-grey line to termen above middle; some blackish scales on termen; cilia ferruginous-ochreous, on costa interrupted with whitish, and also beneath apex and on tornus, on termen with a broad basal whitish line. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Hab.—New South Wales: Glen Innes, in March; one specimen.

Gen. GLYPHIDOPTERA, nov. (*γλυφιδοπτερος*, notch-winged).

Palpi long, porrect; second joint very long, with rough projecting scales above and beneath; terminal joint moderate. Thorax with a strong bifid posterior crest. Forewings with termen deeply incised beneath apex, forming a broad notch opposite veins 5 and 6; 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings with discocellulars strongly angled, the end of cell having the form of a W; 3 and 4 connate, 5 somewhat approximated at base, 6 and 7 short-stalked.

A developoment of *Capua* distinguished by the strongly-notched forewings. The form of the cell of hindwings, the long palpi, and the strongly-crested thorax are additional peculiarities.

GLYPHIDOPTERA POLYMITA, n. sp. (πολυμιτος, many threaded).

♀, 22 mm. Head reddish-brown mixed with whitish. Palpi $3\frac{1}{2}$: outer-surface reddish-brown, inner whitish. Antennae fuscous-brown, towards base whitish. Thorax reddish-brown. Abdomen pale-grey; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior and middle tarsi annulated with fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa strongly arched near base, thence nearly straight to near apex, apex round-pointed, termen deeply and broadly notched beneath apex, thence obliquely rounded; whitish, suffused and streaked with reddish-brown; these streaks are specially marked in cell and between posterior veins; cilia reddish-brown, with some whitish bars, best marked in notch. Hindwings and cilia grey-whitish.

Hab.—New South Wales: Glen Innes, in October; one specimen, beaten from a sapling *Eucalyptus*.

Gen. BATODES.

Batodes, Gn.: Eur. Micro., p. 40; Meyr.: Gen. Insect. Tortricidae, p. 10.

Asthenoptycha, Meyr.: P. L. S. N.S. Wales, 1881, p. 461, and 1910, p. 178.

BATODES HEMINIPHA, n. sp. (ἡμιψος, half-snowy).

♂, ♀, 14-17 mm. Head and palpi brown. Antennae brown; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax brown. Abdomen brown, tuft whitish. Legs brown; tarsi with pale annulations; posterior pair brown-whitish. Forewings strongly dilated posteriorly, costa nearly straight or slightly sinuate, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; dorsum with a strong crest near base; brown, more or less strigulated with dark-fuscous; some whitish irroration towards dorsum; apical $\frac{2}{5}$ of wing white, with some strigulae and a dorsal dot before tornus dark-fuscous; anterior margin of white area irregularly waved and concave; cilia pale-brownish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in November; two specimens.

BATODES OCHROCHYTA, n. sp. (ὀχροχρτος, suffused with pallor).

♂, 12 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi fuscous; inner-surface whitish. Antennae whitish, with fine fuscous annulations; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{3}$. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; tibiae and tarsi with whitish annulations; posterior pair whitish. Forewings somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa

rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; costal fold in male moderately broad, extending to $\frac{1}{3}$; fuscous, median area suffused with whitish; a fuscous basal patch, containing several fine dark-fuscous transverse lines, interrupted by a median whitish suffusion; a fine dark-fuscous line, suffusedly bordered with brownish, from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, soon bifurcating, anterior limb ending on $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, posterior on tornus; similar lines from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to tornus, a short line from costa beyond this, and a line on termen; cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Nearest *B. craterana*, Meyr.; distinguished by the median whitish suffusion.

Hab.—Queensland: Toowoomba, in September; one specimen.

Gen. AUTHOMAEMA, nov. (*αὐθωμαίμος*, akin).

Antennae in male ciliated. Palpi moderate, porrect; second joint with projecting scales above and beneath; terminal joint short. Forewings with 3 and 4 stalked from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate, 5 somewhat approximated, 6 and 7 stalked.

A development of *Capua*, distinguished by the stalking of 3 and 4 of forewings. Type, *A. pentacosma*, Low.

CAPUA NAIAS, n. sp. (*naïas*, a water-nymph).

♂, 12 mm. Head white, slightly ochreous-tinged. Palpi whitish, external and anterior surface of second joint blackish, except towards apex. Antennae whitish, annulated with blackish; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax white, tegulae blackish. Abdomen ochreous-grey-whitish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings slightly dilated posteriorly, costa rather strongly arched, apex pointed, termen obliquely rounded; in male without costal fold; white; markings blackish; a large spot on base of dorsum with a short posterior process reaching fold; a spot on base of costa, sometimes double, another at $\frac{1}{6}$, and a dot at $\frac{1}{3}$; an oblique fascia from midcosta to dorsum before tornus, interrupted above middle, dilated beneath interruption, constricted above dorsum; a dot on $\frac{2}{3}$ costa; four small spots on apical fourth of costa; several dots on termen; cilia white, with a few basal blackish dots. Hindwings and cilia pale-grey.

This pretty and delicate-species is not like any other.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ebor, in December and January; two specimens taken in a damp cave beneath a small waterfall.

CAPUA ACROGRAPHA, n. sp. (ἀκρογραφός, marked at the apex).

♀, 12 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish. Palpi 2; ochreous-whitish. Antennae greyish, towards base ochreous-whitish. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings not dilated; costa nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; ochreous-whitish; basal third of costa narrowly fuscous; an ochreous-brown, moderate, inwardly oblique fascia from costa before middle to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, becoming fuscous on dorsum; disc beyond this coarsely reticulated with ochreous-brown; a blackish dot in disc beyond middle; two or three blackish dots before termen above middle; cilia ochreous-whitish, on apex broadly dark-fuscous. Hindwings pale-grey; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Allied to *C. decolorana*, Wlk.; distinguished by the inwardly oblique fascia and apical dark spot in cilia.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in June; one specimen.

CAPUA DASYCERCA, n. sp. (δασυκερκός, bushy-tailed).

♂, ♀, 12-13 mm. Head and palpi pale-brown. Antennae brownish, obscurely annulated with dark-fuscous; ciliations in male 2. Thorax brown, posterior crest dark-fuscous. Abdomen fuscous-grey; tuft dark-fuscous, very large in female. Legs pale-brownish; anterior pair fuscous, with pale annulations on tarsi. Forewings strongly dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen straight, slightly oblique; male with a slender costal fold to $\frac{1}{4}$; pale-brownish; a large basal patch outlined with dark-fuscous, rather acutely angled outwards below middle; a dark-fuscous median fascia, indented anteriorly and slightly projecting posteriorly in middle; a fuscous tornal spot; a dark-fuscous fascia from costa near apex, broad on costa, narrowing to its termination on termen above tornus; a fine fuscous transverse line between basal patch and median fascia, and two fine lines between that and subterminal fascia; cilia pale-brownish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Killarney, in November; five specimens.

CAPUA TETRAPLASIA, n. sp. (τετραπλασιός, fourfold).

♀, 11 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi 2; ochreous-whitish. Antennae ochreous-whitish. Thorax ochreous-whitish tinged with ferruginous. Abdomen grey. Legs ochreous-whitish. Forewings not dilated, costa moderately arched near base, thence straight, apex round-pointed, termen straight, slightly oblique; whitish, with a small basal patch

and four fasciae ferruginous, mixed with fuscous; first fascia from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, slightly outwardly curved; second fascia straight, outwardly oblique, from midcosta to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; third fascia from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, confluent on dorsum with preceding; fourth fascia from costa beyond and continuous with third to tornus; cilia ferruginous-fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Stradbroke Island, in August; one specimen.

CAPUA ACRITA, n. sp. (ἀκρίτος, confused).

♂, 13 mm. Head fuscous-brown. Palpi 2; fuscous-brown. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1. Thorax dark-fuscous. Abdomen dark-grey, basal segments brown-whitish. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair whitish. Forewings not dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; in male without costal fold; whitish mixed with reddish-brown and a few scattered fuscous scales; markings dark-fuscous, with a few reddish-brown scales; a large basal patch limited by an irregular line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum; median fascia sharply defined anteriorly, posteriorly suffused, broad on costa, indistinct towards termen; costal area beyond this grey, with an included dark-fuscous costal dot; a broad inwardly-oblique streak from costa before apex; a broad line from tornus $\frac{2}{3}$ length of termen, cilia whitish-grey, bases partly fuscous. Hindwings pale-grey, faintly strigulated with whitish; cilia pale-grey.

Hab.—Victoria: Gisborne, in February; one specimen. Type in Coll. Lyell.

CAPUA EUCYCLA, n. sp. (εὐκύκλος, well rounded).

♂, 17 mm. Head pale-grey. Palpi grey, inner-surface white. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1. Thorax and abdomen grey. Legs grey; tarsi with whitish annulations. Forewings suboval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; in male with a moderate costal fold extending to $\frac{1}{3}$; grey, with fuscous markings and irroration; basal patch ill-defined; median fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum, anterior edge clearly defined, posteriorly suffused, with a median projection; a second fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to termen above tornus, anterior edge irregular, well defined; cilia whitish, obscurely barred with grey, and with a dark-fuscous median line. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Hab.—Tasmania: Huon River, in November; one specimen received from A. M. Lea.

CAPUA CYDROPIIS, n. sp. (κυδροπις, of glorious appearance).

♀, 18 mm. Head fuscous-brown; face pale-ochreous. Palpi fuscous-brown; inner-surface pale-ochreous. Antennae fuscous-brown. Thorax with a strong posterior crest; fuscous-brown. Abdomen fuscous-brown. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair suffused with fuscous. Forewings not dilated, costa strongly arched near base, thence straight, apex rounded, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; whitish-brown; markings reddish-brown, partly edged and spotted with dark-fuscous; a moderately basal patch, produced and obtusely angled outwards in middle; a subtriangular dorsal spot from $\frac{1}{4}$ to middle; a rather broad fascia from costa before middle obliquely outwards, greatly dilated below middle, but deeply indented on posterior edge above dorsum; a triangular spot on costa about $\frac{2}{3}$, its apex confluent with fascia; subterminal and submarginal dark lines; cilia fuscous, mixed with brown. Hindwings deep ochreous towards termen, irrorated with fuscous; cilia grey, with a darker subbasal line.

Conspicuously distinct.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in March; one specimen.

CAPUA DISCOTYPA, n. sp. (δισκοτυπος, disc-marked).

♀, 12 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi 3; brown. Antennae pale-brownish, with narrow blackish rings. (Abdomen broken.) Legs whitish; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi fuscous, with ochreous-whitish annulations. Forewings rather narrow, strongly dilated posteriorly, costa straight, towards apex gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; brown-whitish, closely set with fine fuscous transverse lines and some dark-fuscous irroration; costa finely strigulated with dark-fuscous; a circular fuscous-brown blotch above $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, to which it is connected; a fuscous-brown fascia from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, narrow on costa but rapidly widening, anterior edge to tornus, posterior to midtermen; three fuscous streaks from costa beyond this; cilia fuscous. Hindwings fuscous; towards base thinly scaled; cilia fuscous.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in January; one specimen.

CAPUA EUCAMATA, n. sp. (εὐκαματος, well-wrought).

♂, 14 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. (Antennae broken.) Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen scarcely rounded, oblique; in male with a rudimentary costal fold to $\frac{1}{3}$; fuscous, mixed with

whitish and in places slightly tinged with ferruginous-brown; markings clearly defined. whitish, narrowly edged with dark-fuscous and ferruginous-brown; a fascia from $\frac{1}{5}$ costa to $\frac{1}{5}$ dorsum, slightly outwardly curved; a second fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, interrupted in disc; two whitish costal dots before apex; a third fascia, subterminal, ill-defined in middle portion; cilia pale-grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Hab.—Victoria: Beaconsfield, in October; one specimen. Type in Coll. Lyell.

CAPUA VULPINA, n. sp. (*vulpinus*, foxy-red).

♂, 12 mm. Head and thorax fuscous, with a purplish gloss. Palpi 5; fuscous, tinged with brown. Antennae pale-grey; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen pale ochreous-grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair pale-fuscous. Forewings not dilated, costa arched near base, bent at $\frac{2}{5}$, thence sinuate, apex rounded-rectangular, termen sinuate, slightly oblique; in male with a narrow costal fold to $\frac{2}{5}$; fuscous, with a dull purplish gloss, suffused, except near base, with reddish-brown; costal edge narrowly and interrupted whitish beyond middle; cilia fuscous, mixed with reddish-brown. Hindwings whitish, indistinctly strigulated with whitish-grey; cilia whitish.

Hab.—New South Wales: Stanwell Park, near Bulli, in April; one specimen. Type in Coll. Lyell.

TORTRIX HAEMATOPHORA, n. sp. (*αιματηφορος*, blood-stained).

♂, ♀, 20-23 mm. Head whitish, brownish-tinged. Palpi 3; fuscous, inner-surface whitish. Antennae grey; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax brownish-fuscous, with a post-median white spot. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa arched near base, thence nearly straight, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; in male without costal fold; whitish, finely strigulated with pale-grey; markings grey, partly suffused, especially on margins, with bright-ferruginous, and blackish; a large basal patch, sharply toothed posteriorly below middle; a moderate fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to beyond middle of disc, there expanding into a large blotch, which extends from $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum to tornus, and whose posterior edge is sharply toothed upwards; an elongate mark on costa from middle to near apex, containing two whitish costal dots; a fine terminal line; cilia grey-whitish, with an interrupted dark sub-basal line. Hindwings grey-whitish, with faintly darker strigulations; at apex grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (5,000 ft.), in February and March; eight specimens.

TORTRIX ERYSIODES, n. sp. (ἐρυσιβωδης, mildewed).

♂, 18-20 mm. Head ochreous-brown; face fuscous. Palpi 3; pale fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax fuscous, tegulae, patagia, and a posterior spot ochreous-brown. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly oblique, towards tornus rounded; grey, with a few whitish scales; five or six irregular ochreous-brown transverse lines, containing some fuscous scales, partly connected in disc; these lines commence from fuscous costal spots; short whitish fasciae from $\frac{1}{4}$ and midcosta, lost in disc; cilia whitish, barred with pale-grey. Hindwings pale-grey, with faint darker strigulations; cilia whitish, with a grey sub-basal line.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (5,000 to 6,000 ft.), in February and March; eleven specimens. This species was abundant in the neighbourhood of the hotel.

TORTRIX TEPHRODES, n. sp. (τεφρωδης, ashen-grey).

♂, 18-20 mm. Head grey. Palpi 2; grey. Antennae grey; ciliations in male very short ($\frac{1}{3}$). Thorax and abdomen grey. Legs grey; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings not dilated; costa arched to middle, thence straight, apex tolerably pointed, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; costal fold narrow, to $\frac{2}{3}$; whitish, closely irrorated with grey; markings grey, with patchy ferruginous irroration; sometimes also some ferruginous irroration between markings; an ill-defined basal patch dentate outwards above middle; a short oblique fascia from costa before middle, terminating abruptly in mid-disc; a blotch on dorsum before tornus, reaching to middle of disc; an elongate mark on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, followed by two costal dots; a short erect mark from termen just beyond tornus; a dark grey terminal line; cilia whitish, with an interrupted grey sub-basal line. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish, with a grey sub-basal line.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (3,500 to 5,000 ft.), in January and February; eight specimens.

TORTRIX EURAPHODES, n. sp. (εὐραφωδης, well-embroidered).

♂, 15-16 mm. Head whitish; face grey. Palpi 2; fuscous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male very short ($\frac{1}{3}$). Thorax fuscous, with some whitish scales. Abdomen grey, tuft whitish. Legs fuscous, posterior pair whitish. Forewings not dilated, costa arched near base, thence straight, apex rounded-rectangular, termen nearly straight, scarcely oblique; in male without costal fold; whitish, sometimes with

slight patchy pale-ochreous suffusion; markings fuscous; a rather large basal patch, angled outwards below middle; two or three dots on dorsum; a short outwardly-oblique fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, ending abruptly before mid-disc; a large blotch on tornus; a streak along costa from middle to apex, sometimes connected with apex of fascia; a triangular spot on middle of termen, its apex sometimes connected with tornal blotch; cilia grey, apices whitish. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish, with a grey sub-basal line.

Ground-colour whiter than in the preceding species, the markings much more distinct, with a triangular spot on termen, and without costal fold.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (5,000-6,000 ft.), in March; four specimens.

TORTRIX HAEMATODES, n. sp. (*αιματωδης*, blood-stained).

♂, ♀, 15-19 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi 2; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings not dilated, costa gently arched, straight beyond middle, apex rounded-rectangular, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; in male without costal fold; fuscous, sometimes dotted with dark-fuscous, usually more or less reticulated with bright-ferruginous; cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia pale-grey.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (5,000-6,000 ft.), in February and March; nine specimens. Among these is only one female, which is distinctly smaller than those of the other sex.

TORTRIX BALIOPTERA, n. sp. (*βαλιοπτερος*, with speckled wings).

♂, 15 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-brown. Palpi 3; ochreous-brown. Antennae ochreous-brown; ciliations in male $\frac{2}{3}$. Abdomen grey, tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish. Forewings somewhat dilated, costa strongly arched near base, thence straight, apex rounded-rectangular, termen scarcely oblique, rounded beneath; in male without costal fold: whitish, closely strigulated with pale ochreous-brown: a basal patch and median fascia faintly indicated; the latter strongly oblique from costa before middle to tornus; cilia whitish. Hindwing grey-whitish, faintly strigulated with grey; cilia whitish.

This species belongs to the *sobriana* group.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in September; Warwick, in October. Two specimens.

TORTRIX CELATRIX, n. sp. (*celatrix*, a concealer).

♂, ♀, 19-20 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-brown. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous-brown. Antennae fuscous-brown; ciliations in male $2\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen sinuate, oblique; in male without costal fold; dark fuscous-brown, finely strigulated with reddish-brown; costal edge strigulated with fuscous; cilia fuscous-brown. Hindwings whitish, strigulated with grey; cilia whitish, with a grey sub-basal line.

This species nearly resembles *T. ferrea*, but the much longer antennal ciliations show that it is distinct.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine and Toowoomba, in September; three specimens.

TORTRIX ORIOTES, n. sp. (*ὄρειωτης*, a mountaineer).

♂, 14-20 mm. Head fuscous, irrorated with white. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous, with some white irroration; base white. Antennae dark-fuscous with whitish annulations; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax dark-fuscous, with some white scales on margins. Abdomen grey; under-surface whitish. Legs fuscous irrorated, and tarsi annulated, with whitish; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings not dilated, costa gently arched, beyond middle straight, apex rounded-rectangular, termen straight, slightly oblique; in male without costal fold; grey; basal patch faintly indicated, mixed with dark-fuscous, pale-ochreous, and white; markings white, broadly edged, with a mixture of dark-fuscous and pale-ochreous; three outwardly oblique fasciae from $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{2}{3}$, reaching to and the first slightly beyond middle of disc, the third fascia interrupted; a white costal dot beyond third fascia; a white sub-marginal line from apex; a dark-fuscous terminal line; cilia whitish, with a fuscous sub-basal line, on tornus fuscous. Hindwings fuscous; cilia whitish, with a grey sub-basal line, towards tornus wholly grey.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (5,000 ft.), in January and March; six specimens.

MERITASTIS ANISOCAUSTA, n. sp.

(*ἀμισσοκαυστος*, unevenly scorched).

♂, ♀, 11-12 mm. Head and thorax grey-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish; external surface of second joint fuscous. Antennae grey-whitish; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen pale-grey. Legs grey-whitish. Forewings not dilated, costa strongly and evenly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely

rounded; grey-whitish; a large but variable fuscous basal patch, obsolete towards dorsum, sometimes faintly marked, bounded by a line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa towards mid-dorsum; a semi-oval pale-centred costal patch extending on costa from middle to $\frac{3}{4}$, sometimes obsolete; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings and cilia grey-whitish.

Its small size, obtusely rounded forewings, and whitish-grey forewings are characteristic, but the dark markings are inconstant.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Darwin, in October, December, and January; three specimens received from F. P. Dcdd, of which one is in Coll. Lyell.

EPICHORISTA PLEUROSEMA, n. sp.

(πλευροσημος, with costal markings).

♂, 11 mm. Head whitish. Palpi whitish, with a few fuscous scales externally. Antennae whitish, finely annulated with dark fuscous; ciliations in male minute. Thorax fuscous, patagia whitish. Abdomen pale-grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair whitish. Forewings somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; whitish, with fuscous irroration and markings; numerous dark-fuscous strigulae on costa, some of them giving rise to short fine oblique lines; basal patch obsolete; a defined fascia from mid-costa to tornus, strongly dilated and more suffused towards tornus; a terminal line not reaching tornus; cilia whitish, with a well-marked median dark-fuscous line. Hindwings with 6 and 7 stalked; grey; cilia grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Rosewood, in April; one specimen.

EPICHORISTA HYPERACRIA, n. sp. (ὑπερακριος, upon the heights).

♂, 12-16 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi 2; fuscous, internal surface and lower edge whitish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax fuscous, with some pale-ochreous irroration. Abdomen dark-grey, tuft whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, not dilated, costa slightly arched near base, thence straight, apex round-pointed, termen straight, strongly oblique; in male without costal fold; grey, irrorated with pale-ochreous; an ill-defined white costal streak; a similar median streak from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, then bent upwards and suffusedly connected with preceding at apex; a third similar streak from base along fold, not reaching tornus, connected with origin of median streak; cilia white, on apex grey. Hindwings grey; cilia white, with a grey basal line.

This and the following allied species are peculiar in their elongate forewings, with strongly oblique termen and simple pattern of longitudinal streaks. There is some variability in the neuration of the hindwings; 6 and 7 may be separate or stalked, and 3 and 4, although usually separate, may be connate. They must, I think, be referred to this genus, though somewhat intermediate between it and *Tortrix*.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (6,000 to 7,000 ft.), in January; nine specimens.

EPICHORISTA LEPTOSTICHA, n. sp.

(λεπτοστιχος, with slender streaks).

♂, ♀, 17-21 mm. Head and thorax dark-grey. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; grey, internal surface and lower edge whitish. Antennae grey; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen grey, tuft whitish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings narrow, elongate, not dilated; costa slightly arched near base, thence straight, apex round-pointed, termen straight, strongly oblique; in male without costal fold; grey, irrorated with pale-ochreous; a white costal streak, rather broad at base, gradually narrowing, and not quite reaching apex; costal edge dark-fuscous near base, thence grey; a slender white median streak from $\frac{1}{3}$ to termen; sometimes short white streaks to termen above and below this; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish.

Larger than the preceding, the antennal ciliations shorter, the streaks more defined, median streak reaching termen, and without any streak on fold.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (5,000 to 6,000 ft.), in March; seven specimens.

AROTROPHORA HEMIPLECTA, n. sp. (ἐμιπλεκτος, half-netted).

♂, 15 mm. Head fuscous-brown. Palpi 5; fuscous with a median reddish-brown streak on external surface, lower edge whitish. Antennae fuscous; in male markedly dentate with fascicules of cilia. Thorax pale-fuscous. Abdomen fuscous-brown. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings strongly dilated, costa moderately and evenly arched, apex rectangular, termen sinuate, not oblique; ochreous-whitish densely strigulated with brownish-fuscous, which forms fine wavy transverse lines in basal half of wing, and again towards apex; a darker more distinct line from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa to midtermen, in certain lights partly edged with silvery-white; cilia fuscous mixed with pale-brown. Hindwings ochreous-whitish, towards apex, termen, and tornus coarsely reticulated with blackish; cilia whitish-ochreous with some fuscous admixture at apex and tornus.

Hab.—Queensland: Coolangatta, in August; one specimen.

CNEPHASIA TRISSOCHORDA, n. sp.

(τρισοχορδος, with three chords).

♀, 17 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, thorax, and abdomen grey. Legs grey; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings slightly dilated posteriorly, costa arched to $\frac{1}{3}$, thence straight, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; whitish-grey, with a few fuscous strigulae; markings dark-fuscous; a series of dots or short strigulae on costa; a line from $\frac{1}{8}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, slightly outwardly curved, not angled, representing edge of basal patch; a rather narrow oblique fascia from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, its centre paler, constricted in middle; a second hourglass-shaped fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus, expanded on margins, much constricted in middle; cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings whitish, faintly strigulated with pale-grey; cilia whitish, with a pale-grey basal line.

Allied to *C. rupicolana*.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (5,000 ft.), in January; one specimen.

SCHOENOTENES MICROPOLIA, n. sp. (μικροπολιος, small grey).

♀, 12 mm. Head whitish-grey; lower part of face whitish. Palpi whitish; external surface of second joint fuscous. Antennae grey. Thorax grey. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings with small tufts of raised scales, not dilated; costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish-grey, finely strigulated with pale-fuscous; cilia whitish, with a very fine antemedian grey line. Hindwings whitish, towards apex tinged with grey; cilia whitish.

Hab.—Northern Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns. in June; one specimen.

SCHOENOTENES CRYMODES, n. sp. (κρυμωδης, icy).

♂, 12 mm. Head whitish. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$: whitish, with some fuscous scales on external surface. Antennae whitish; ciliations in male 1. Thorax whitish. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs whitish: anterior pair with some fuscous irroration. Forewings not dilated, costa gently arched, more strongly towards base, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; whitish, with pale-grey strigulae forming very ill-defined markings; numerous dark-fuscous dots on costa; basal patch faintly indicated; median fascia from costa before middle to dorsum beyond middle, scarcely traceable in disc,

dark-fuscous on margins; indications of a second fascia from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to tornus; followed by a third incomplete fascia from costa before apex to termen above tornus; cilia whitish, with a few fuscous scales before apices. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

Hab.—New South Wales: Stanwell Park, near Bulli, in April; one specimen. Type in Coll. Lyell.

Gen. GYNNIDOMORPHA, nov. (*γυννιδομορφος*, of weak form).

Head rough-scaled. Palpi moderately long, porrect; second joint with rough projecting scales above and beneath; terminal joint short. Forewings without raised scales; all veins present and separate, 7 to costa. Hindwings with 3 and 4 separate, 5 rather widely remote, 6 and 7 stalked.

In the costal termination of vein 7 of forewings this genus agrees with *Peronea*, but differs in the absence of scale-tufts and the separation of 3 and 4 of hindwings. The latter character separates it also from *Dichelopa*.

GYNNIDOMORPHA MESOXUTHA, n. sp.

(*μεσοξουθος*, tawny in the middle).

♀, 11 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax whitish-ochreous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings not dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous; markings ochreous-brown; a rather large basal patch, posterior edge nearly straight; an inwardly oblique, moderately broad, median fascia from midcosta to middorsum, constricted above middle; a fascia from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa to tornus, moderately broad on costa but soon narrowing to a fine line; cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia pale-grey.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Darwin, in March; one specimen received from F. P. Dodd.

DICHELOPA HETEROZYGA, n. sp. (*ἑτεροζυγος*, unevenly yoked).

♂, 12 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax brownish-fuscous. Antennae fuscous, with whitish annulations; ciliations 1. Abdomen dark-brown. Legs pale-brownish. Forewings narrow, not dilated, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; reddish-brown mixed with fuscous and crossed by numerous broken silvery transverse lines; cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia dark-brown.

♀, 16 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax bright reddish-brown. Forewings with ground-colour bright reddish-brown without fuscous admixture.

Hab.—Queensland: Warwick, in October; two specimens.

Gen. APURA, nov. (ἀπουρος, distant, unlike).

Palpi moderate, porrect; second joint generally smooth-scaled, but with rough projecting scales above and beneath towards apex; terminal joint rather long, stout, smooth-scaled. Thorax without crest. Forewings with tufts of raised scales; 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 and 4 short-stalked from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa. Hindwings with cell short (about $\frac{1}{3}$), 3 and 4 stalked, 5 parallel, not approximated to 4 at base, 6 and 7 stalked.

An anomalous genus. The termination of 7 of forewings in costa is very unusual, and the structure of the hindwings is also peculiar. In general appearance the following species resembles a *Laspeyresia*, but there is no trace of a submedian pecten.

APURA XANTHOSOMA, n. sp. (ξανθοσωμος, yellow-bodied).

♀, 20 mm. Head and thorax brownish-grey. Palpi 2; grey. Antennae grey. Abdomen ochreous-yellow. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair, except tarsi, whitish-ochreous. Forewings scarcely dilated, costa moderately arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen slightly sinuate, not oblique; some tufts of raised scales in disc, especially large towards base; fuscous mixed with whitish and suffused with ochreous-brown especially in median area; basal patch fuscous, well defined by a slightly sinuous line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum; beyond this is a broad suffused whitish transverse line, and beyond this again a broad median ochreous-brown area, bounded by a fine sinuous fuscous line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{4}{5}$ dorsum; terminal area strigulated with fuscous and containing a broad ochreous-brown line edged with fuscous from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to termen above tornus; cilia fuscous, with minute white points and bronzy-purple reflections. Hindwings and cilia grey; dorsal cilia and hairs ochreous-tinted.

Hab.—Northern Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns, in December; one specimen received from F. P. Dodd.

Gen. TRACHYPTILA, nov. (τραχυπτελος, rough-winged).

Antennae in male ciliated. Palpi rather long; second joint subascending, smooth beneath, thickened with scales on upper-surface before apex; terminal joint moderate, curved downward. Thorax not crested. Forewings with tufts of raised scales; 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings with 3 from well before angle remote from 4, 4 and 5 closely approximated at base; 6 and 7 stalked.

Similar to *Paraseleia* in neuration, but with tufts of scales on forewings, and really a development of the *Peronea* group. The palpi are rather peculiar.

TRACHYPTILA MELANOSTICHA, n. sp.

(μελανοστιχος, black-lined).

♂, 21 mm. Head and thorax grey, with fine whitish irroration. Palpi 3; grey, internal surface whitish. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 2. Abdomen grey. Legs grey; femora and anterior coxae whitish posteriorly; tibiae and tarsi annulated with whitish. Forewings somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa gently and evenly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-grey, with fine blackish strigulae and irroration; a blackish streak along fold from near base, thicker towards origin; cilia pale-grey. Hindwings and cilia pale-grey.

Hab.—Victoria: Birchip, in December; one specimen received from D. Goudie.

Gen. PARANEPSIA, nov. (παρνεψιος, akin).

Antennae in male ciliated. Palpi moderate, porrect; second joint with rough projecting scales above and beneath; terminal joint short. Thorax without crest. Forewings with small tufts of raised scales; 3 from angle, 7 and 8 separate, 7 to apex or termen. Hindwings with 3 and 4 separate, but approximated at base, 5 approximated to 4, 6 and 7 connate or short-stalked.

Differs from *Epichorista* only by the raised scales on forewings, but really belongs to the *Peronea* group. Type. *P. amydra*, Turn.

PARANEPSIA AMYDRA, n. sp. (ἀμυδρος, dark).

♂, 16 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings slightly dilated posteriorly, costa moderately and evenly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded, 7 to termen; in male without costal fold; fuscous; markings dark-fuscous; a large basal patch, posterior edge from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum, acutely angled outwards in middle, and again on dorsum; a fine line from costa slightly beyond basal patch to dorsum, dilated somewhat towards dorsum; a second approximate and parallel line from costa to mid-disc; costal edge ochreous-whitish, interrupted by dark-fuscous strigulae; terminal fourth of disc finely reticulated with dark-fuscous; cilia fuscous, a darker

basal line interrupted by brown-whitish. Hindwings with 6 and 7 connate; fuscous; cilia fuscous.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in August; one specimen.

PARANEPSIA PHAULERA, n. sp. (*φαυλερος*, mean, paltry).

♂, 12 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax whitish-grey. Antennae grey-whitish annulated with dark-fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair pale-grey. Forewings not dilated, costa strongly and evenly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 7 to apex; whitish-grey, with slight fuscous irroration; a rather large basal patch indicated by fuscous irroration, bounded by a straight line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum; median fascia indicated by two fine parallel fuscous lines from about middle of costa to dorsum before tornus, very indistinct towards dorsum; a squarish fuscous spot on $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, and some fuscous irroration above tornus; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings with 6 and 7 stalked; grey-whitish; cilia grey-whitish.

Hab.—Northern Queensland: Townsville, in June; one specimen received from F. P. Dodd.

SCOLIOPECTA ARAEA, n. sp. (*ἀραιος*, weak, slight).

♂, 10 mm. Head and palpi whitish. Antennae whitish, with some fuscous annulations towards base; ciliations in male minute. Thorax whitish, anterior margin ochreous. Abdomen pale-grey. Legs whitish; anterior and middle tibiae and all tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings slightly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen nearly straight, scarcely oblique; whitish, with some fine fuscous strigulae; costa barred with many fuscous dots at regular intervals; some ochreous irroration towards base; an ochreous transverse fascia from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum; a second similar but broader fascia from midcosta to dorsum beyond middle; a third fascia from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to termen above tornus, ochreous near costa, but mainly composed of fine fuscous strigulae; an oblique subapical fuscous costal bar joining a fine fuscous terminal line; cilia whitish, on costa with fuscous apices. Hindwings and cilia pale-grey.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Darwin, in March; one specimen received from F. P. Dodd.

SCOLIOPECTA OCHROPHYLLA, n. sp. (*ὠχροφυλλος*, pale-winged).

♀, 14 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, apex of second joint broadly fuscous. Antennae

fuscous. Thorax ochreous-whitish, with some fuscous admixture. Abdomen ochreous-grey-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; all tarsi and middle tibiae annulated with dark-fuscous. Forewings scarcely dilated, costa moderately and evenly arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, scarcely oblique; whitish; markings dark-fuscous, mixed with brownish-ochreous; a line from base of costa, confluent on dorsum, with an outwardly curved line from $\frac{1}{8}$ costa; a line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum parallel to the preceding; two or three dots on costa before middle; a narrow fascia from midcosta to dorsum beyond middle, ill-defined and partly interrupted in disc; a costal dot beyond this: an outwardly curved line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to tornus, showing in oblique light some leaden-metallic dots; a submarginal line from costa before apex to midtermen; cilia ochreous-whitish, with an oblique dark-fuscous basal bar at apex and two dark-fuscous dots above tornus. Hindwings pale-grey; cilia grey-whitish, with a dark-grey sub-basal line.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Darwin, in October; one specimen received from F. P. Dodd.

EBODA CYCLOPLEURA, n. sp. (*κυκλοπλευρος*, with rounded costa).

♂, 12-14 mm. Head and thorax pale-fuscous. Palpi reddish-fuscous, internal surface and lower edge whitish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male minute. Abdomen grey, towards base whitish tinged with reddish-ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair, except coxae, fuscous. Forewings not dilated, costa strongly and evenly arched, but more strongly towards base, apex obtusely rounded, termen straight, not oblique; grey, with fine transverse fuscous strigulations; a broad, interrupted purple-fuscous line on costa, becoming continuous on termen; a large ill-defined dorsal blotch whitish strigulated with ferruginous in one example, in a second example this is not developed; cilia pale-ochreous, apices grey. Hindwings pale-grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Hab.—Northern Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns; two examples (one imperfect and of uncertain sex) received from F. P. Dodd.

Subfamily EUCOSMINAE.

BATHROTOMA DELOSHEMA.

Spilonota deloschema, Turn.: P. L. S. N.S. Wales, 1914, 554.

Bathrotoma catapasta, Turn.: *l.c.*, 1915, 192.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ebor.

BATHROTOMA MELANOGRAPHA, n. sp.

(μελανογραφος, inscribed with black).

♂, 16 mm. Head whitish-grey. Palpi 3; dark-fuscous, upper edge and terminal joint whitish-grey. Antennae grey: in male slightly serrate, thickened and notched at $\frac{1}{2}$, minutely ciliated. Thorax whitish-grey, with a pair of dark-fuscous dots near posterior angle, bases of patagia brown. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish, middle femora, middle and posterior tibiae grey-whitish. Forewings narrow-elongate, costa gently arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen sinuate, slightly oblique: in male with a broad costal fold extending to middle; whitish, mixed with fuscous-grey, middle of disc suffused with brownish; a blackish median streak from $\frac{1}{4}$ to middle, bifurcated at anterior end: this is followed by a blackish spot, and this again by an oblique blackish streak towards, but not reaching, apex; all these markings are suffusedly edged with brownish; a narrow, interrupted terminal fascia of alternate dark-fuscous and whitish striae; cilia grey, with fine whitish striae, bases whitish interrupted by dark-fuscous, with a longer bar at $\frac{1}{3}$ from apex. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Hab.—New South Wales: Hornsby, near Sydney, in June: one specimen received from R. J. Tillyard.

ACROCLITA CHLOREIS, n. sp. (χλωρης, greenish).

♀, 10 mm. Head pale-greenish, side tufts partly brownish-tinged. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous, internal surface whitish. Antennae fuscous. Thorax greenish; patagia whitish, bases brownish-tinged. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish; tarsi grey, with whitish annulations. Forewings narrow, not dilated, costa moderately arched to middle, thence straight, apex rectangular, termen slightly excavated beneath apex, thence obliquely rounded; greenish; markings brownish, edged and mixed with dark-fuscous; three transverse lines from basal part of costa as far as fold; a broad band from $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, somewhat outwardly oblique, ending in a rounded extremity above middle of disc; a larger blotch with very irregular outline on dorsum from $\frac{2}{3}$ to tornus, reaching more than half across disc; a spot on midcosta and another slightly larger a little beyond this; a small tuft of raised scales before middle of disc, between two dorsal blotches; an elongate subapical spot narrowly connected with a dark-fuscous dot at apex; a fine fuscous terminal line; cilia grey-whitish, with an obscure fuscous median line, on apex fuscous. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Not near any other species, unless it be the following. The small tuft of raised scales on disc is a peculiar character.

Hab.—Northern Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns, in June: one specimen.

ACROCLITA NEOTHELA, n. sp. (*νεοθηλος*, fresh-budding).

♀, 11-13 mm. Head pale-green. Palpi $2\frac{3}{4}$; greenish, inner-surface whitish. Antennae pale-grey. Thorax pale-green. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish; anterior tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings narrow, not dilated, costal gently arched, apex round-pointed, somewhat produced, termen sinuate, slightly oblique; green, with some scattered dark-fuscous scales; some dark-fuscous costal dots; median fascia dark-fuscous, from midcosta to tornus, interrupted below middle, above interruption broadly connected with a dark-fuscous apical spot; cilia pale-greenish, apices grey, on apex dark-fuscous. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked; pale-grey; cilia pale-grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in August and November; two specimens.

ANCYLIS ACROGYPSA, n. sp. (*ἀκρογυψος*, with chalk-white apex).

♂, 9 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi fuscous, internal surface whitish. Antennae fuscous; in male slightly serrate, ciliations imperceptible. Thorax dark-fuscous mixed with whitish. Abdomen fuscous. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior tibiae and tarsi fuscous; middle tibiae and tarsi fuscous, annulated with ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, somewhat constricted posteriorly, costa strongly arched near base, thence straight, apex acute and strongly falcate, termen strongly sinuate, not oblique; dark-brownish-fuscous; a large whitish suffused blotch at $\frac{1}{4}$ extending from costa to fold; beyond this are three short oblique whitish costal strigulae; several transverse whitish strigulae in dorsal area; a large terminal whitish area sharply limited by a nearly straight transverse line, immediately preceded by some leaden-grey suffusion and by a whitish spot above middle of disc; apex, two ante-apical strigulae, and a fine terminal line dark-fuscous; a small spot before apex and a larger above tornus leaden-grey; cilia ochreous-whitish, on apical process fuscous. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked; pale-grey; cilia pale-grey.

Hab.—Northern Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns; two specimens received from F. P. Dodd.

EUCOSMA PHAEOSCIA, n. sp. (*φαιοσκιος*, darkly shaded).

♂, 14 mm. Head and thorax whitish, with some dark-fuscous scales. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; whitish, external surface of

second joint with two broad dark-fuscous bands. Antennae grey; ciliations in male minute. (Abdomen broken.) Legs whitish, irrorated with grey; tibiae and tarsi annulated with dark-fuscous. Forewings not dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; in male with a strong but narrow costal fold extending to middle; fuscous; costal fold barred with dark-fuscous; a dark-fuscous basal patch; a broadly-suffused grey-whitish dorsal streak from this to $\frac{2}{3}$; a large dark-fuscous blotch in disc before middle, succeeded by a small ochreous-brown suffusion towards dorsum; a white spot in disc at $\frac{3}{4}$; a whitish suffusion at tornus; cilia white with dark-fuscous dots, one at apex, two beneath apex, one at tornus, one above tornus. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked; grey, thinly scaled; cilia pale-grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Nambour, in August; one specimen.

EUCOSMA PACHYNEURA, n. sp. (*παχυνευρος*, thick-nerved).

♂, 14 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax pale ochreous-brown. Antennae pale ochreous-brown, annulated with dark-fuscous; ciliations in male minute. Abdomen dark-grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior and middle tarsi fuscous, with ochreous-whitish annulations. Forewings slightly dilated, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen sinuate, slightly oblique; in male with a narrow costal fold extending to $\frac{2}{5}$; pale ochreous-brown; costa strigulated with dark-brown; a dark-brown patch on $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, anteriorly suffused, posteriorly sharply defined by a slender whitish line; a narrow semi-oval dark-brown patch on dorsum before tornus, partly outlined with whitish; a brown suffusion on posterior part of costa, apex, and upper part of termen; cilia fuscous-brown, with a pale basal line. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked; semi-translucent, thinly covered with fuscous scales; veins densely outlined with dark-fuscous; cilia pale-fuscous, with a darker sub-basal line.

Hab.—Queensland: Sandgate, near Brisbane, in September; one specimen.

EUCOSMA PERFIXA, n. sp. (*perfixus*, pierced through).

♂, 14 mm. Head grey-whitish. Palpi 3; grey, internal surface whitish. Antennae grey-whitish; ciliations in male minute. Thorax pale-grey. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair suffused with pale-grey. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa straight to middle, thence gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly sinuate, oblique; in male with a narrow costal fold to $\frac{1}{3}$; grey-whitish; costal fold grey; some dark-fuscous dots on costa beyond this; a dark-fuscous subcostal dot near base.

and another beyond this; a fine dark-fuscous longitudinal streak above middle from $\frac{1}{3}$ to apex, interrupted in centre; six or seven pale ochreous-grey oblique streaks from costa; ocellus ochreous-grey, limited by two obscure leaden-grey transverse lines; a short dark-fuscous longitudinal mark in mid-disc, preceding first transverse line; cilia grey-whitish with fuscous apices, at apex dark-fuscous. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked; pale-grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney, in August; one specimen.

EUCOSMA MELANOCOSMA, n. sp.

(*μελανοκοσμος*, adorned with black).

♂, 15 mm. Head and palpi fuscous-whitish. Antennae pale-grey; ciliations in male minute. Thorax whitish, bases of patagia fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs ochreous-whitish. Forewings moderate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly sinuate, slightly oblique; in male without costal fold; white; markings dark-fuscous; numerous fine costal strigulae; a central sub-basal spot, closely followed by a second spot; a narrow erect triangular mark from $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum half across disc; a similar but broader mark from $\frac{4}{5}$ dorsum; a subterminal line crossing a rather large subapical spot; an apical spot; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked; pale-grey; cilia pale-grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in October; one specimen.

EUCOSMA PERPLEXA, n. sp. (*perplexus*, confused, intricate).

♂, 14 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax whitish-brown. Antennae whitish-brown; ciliations in male minute. Abdomen grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair suffused with fuscous. Forewings moderately broad, slightly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded-rectangular, slightly produced, termen straight, scarcely oblique; in male without costal fold; whitish-brown finely strigulated with brown and fuscous; a large basal patch darker than rest of wing, bounded by a line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum, slightly angled on fold; median fascia represented by a dark line from midcosta to before tornus; an interrupted dark-fuscous terminal line; cilia brown. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked; grey; cilia grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in December; Killarney, in November. Three specimens.

EUCOSMA AËLLAEA, n. sp. (*αελλαίος*, stormy).

♀, 12 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; brown-whitish, middle and apex of external surface fuscous.

Antennae grey. Abdomen brown, towards apex fuscous. Legs whitish; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi dark-fuscous, annulated with ochreous-whitish. Forewings somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen sinuate, rounded beneath, slightly oblique; pale ochreous-brown, with numerous transverse dark fuscous-brown lines; costa with alternate fuscous-brown and whitish strigulae; the latter give rise to short, slender, very oblique leaden-grey lines; a paler area on mid-dorsum; ocellus ochreous-brown with dark fuscous centre, bordered by anterior and posterior transverse leaden-grey lines; cilia fuscous, with several pale ochreous-brown bars. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked; brownish-fuscous, towards base paler; cilia grey, with a fuscous basal line.

Hab.—Queensland: Beerburum, near Nambour, in December; one specimen.

BACTRA PSAMMITIS, n. sp. (*ψαμμιτις*, sandy).

♂, ♀, 14-15 mm. Head and thorax whitish-brown. Palpi 3; whitish-brown. Antennae grey-whitish; ciliations in male minute. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs grey-whitish; posterior pair whitish; anterior tibiae and tarsi sometimes annulated with fuscous. Forewings slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique; pale ochreous-brown; numerous darker strigulae on costa, those on apical portion forming short oblique streaks; some minute fuscous-brown dots on dorsal edge; a fuscous-brown terminal line; cilia pale fuscous-brown, with a whitish basal line. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

Characterized by the long palpi; pale forewings without fuscous markings, and whitish hindwings.

Hab.—South Australia: Adelaide, in March; two specimens received from Oswald Lower.

BACTRA PASSERCULA, n. sp. (*passerculus*, a little sparrow).

♀, 16-20 mm. Head whitish-brown. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; whitish-brown, with a dark-fuscous streak along lower-half of external surface. Antennae grey-whitish. Thorax whitish-brown or brown. Abdomen grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior tibiae and tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings not dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique; whitish-brown or brown; numerous fine oblique fuscous costal strigulae; a few minute fuscous dorsal dots; a fine fuscous terminal line; sometimes several fuscous dots in anterior $\frac{2}{3}$ of central area of disc; cilia ochreous-whitish or whitish with two or three fine

fuscous lines. Hindwings whitish, with slight greyish suffusion on terminal edge; cilia whitish, with a pale-grey basal line.

This species varies in colour of forewings; in the paler examples there is a tendency to the development of fuscous spots in disc.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in January, March, and May; Stradbroke Island, in September and April. Five specimens.

BACTRA ANTHRACOSEMA, n. sp.

(ἀνθρακοσημος, marked with charcoal).

♀, 15 mm. Head brown-whitish. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous. Antennae grey; basal joint brown-whitish. Thorax pale-brown. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior tibiae and tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings not dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique; pale-brownish; markings dark-fuscous; a broadly suffused median streak from near base to apex, interrupted in disc before middle, indented on costal border at $\frac{2}{3}$, and from thence with costal edge sharply defined; numerous fine short oblique costal strigulae; some minute dorsal strigulae; a terminal line; cilia pale-brown, on apex narrowly fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey-whitish.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Darwin, in December; one specimen received from F. P. Dodd.

BACTRA TESTUDINEA, n. sp. (*testudineus*, like a tortoise).

♂, ♀, 20-25 mm. Head reddish-brown or fuscous-brown. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$; brown. Antennae grey; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{3}$. Thorax reddish-brown or fuscous-brown, sometimes with a fuscous mark across patagia. Legs brownish or fuscous; tarsi with pale annulations; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings slightly or not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique; pale-brownish, more or less suffused with fuscous-brown, more so in male; numerous dark strigulae on costa and dorsum; usually some darker suffusion in mid-disc; cilia fuscous or pale-brownish. Hindwings grey; paler towards base; cilia whitish, more or less grey towards apex.

Larger than *B. passercula*, the forewings darker and the hindwings grey, not whitish.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in November, December, March, and April; four specimens.

Gen. ALYPETA, nov. (ἀλυπητος, joyous).

Antennae in male shortly ciliated. Palpi porrect or somewhat ascending; second joint with projecting scales above

and beneath; terminal joint short. Thorax with strong posterior crest. Forewings with a dorsal crest of scales; 7 and 8 separate; 7 to termen. Hindwings with 3 and 4 closely approximated at base, connate, or stalked, 5 approximated to 4 at base, 6 and 7 closely approximated at base.

A derivative of *Argyroploce*, distinguished only by the dorsal crest of forewings. Type, *A. delochlora*.

ALYPETA DELOCHLORA, n. sp. (δηλοχλωρος, distinctly green).

♂, 18 mm. Head green. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; green. Antennae grey-whitish, annulated with blackish; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{3}$. Thorax green. Abdomen dark-fuscous. Legs ochreous-whitish; tibiae and tarsi fuscous, the latter with pale annulations. Forewings slightly dilated, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen straight, slightly oblique; deep-green, partly suffused with bluish-green; a strong fan-shaped crest of scales from dorsum at $\frac{1}{8}$, fuscous, its dorsal edge green; an obliquely triangular blackish mark from costa, near base, to fold, its dorsal edge somewhat dentate; some fuscous suffusion in middle of disc towards termen; some fine fuscous costal strigulae; a dark-fuscous terminal line; cilia fuscous, apical half barred with greenish, around apex ochreous-whitish barred with fuscous. Hindwings with 3 and 4 closely approximated at base; dark-fuscous, thinly scaled towards base; cilia fuscous.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane; one specimen received from F. P. Dodd.

ALYPETA LEPTOCHLORA, n. sp. (λεπτοχλωρος, faintly green).

♀, 12 mm. Head greenish. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; greenish. Antennae grey-whitish, annulated with blackish. Thorax fuscous; tegulae, patagia, and base of crest greenish. (Abdomen and legs broken.) Forewings posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; fuscous; a small crest of scales on dorsum at $\frac{1}{4}$; costal edge green, strigulated with fuscous; apical portion of wing whitish, with a few greenish and fuscous scales, sharply limited by a straight line from $\frac{3}{5}$ costa to tornus; cilia pale-fuscous. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate; fuscous, towards base thinly scaled; cilia fuscous.

Hab.—Northern Queensland: Cairns, in July; one specimen.

ALYPETA ACLYTA, n. sp. (ἀκλυτος, inconspicuous).

♂, 14 mm. Head and thorax pale-fuscous. Palpi 2; pale-fuscous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male minute. Thorax grey-whitish, with a sub-basal ochreous-whitish band.

Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi fuscous, the latter annulated with ochreous-whitish. Forewings strongly dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen nearly straight, moderately oblique; whitish, closely irrorated with fuscous; a small dark-fuscous crest of scales on mid-dorsum; posterior half of costa barred with fuscous; an indistinct fuscous line from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa to tornus; cilia fuscous, with whitish points and a whitish basal line. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked; grey-whitish; cilia grey-whitish.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in November; Rosewood, in September. Two specimens.

ARGYROPLOCE EURYPOLIA, n. sp. (*εὐρπολιος*, broadly grey).

♀, 19 mm. Head fuscous-brown; face upper half purple-fuscous, lower half ochreous-whitish. Palpi purple-fuscous, inner surface whitish. Antennae fuscous. Thorax reddish-brown. Abdomen fuscous. Legs whitish; anterior pair except coxae fuscous, tibiae and tarsi annulated with reddish-brown; middle tibiae expanded with scales towards apex, pale ochreous, base and a subterminal bar purple-fuscous; middle tarsi blackish with ochreous-whitish annulations; posterior tarsi grey with whitish annulations. Forewings strongly dilated, costa at first straight, very strongly arched in middle, apex rectangular, termen bowed, not oblique; pale ochreous-grey; a large basal patch, reddish-brown mixed with purple-fuscous, its outer edge nearly straight, but produced along costa to middle, where it joins a triangular apical patch of similar colour: six very oblique leaden-metallic striae from costa beyond middle, the last two longer and reaching termen; cilia fuscous, towards tornus ochreous-grey. Hindwings and cilia fuscous.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in March: one specimen received from R. Illidge. Type in Coll. Lyell.

ARGYROPLOCE EURYPHAEA, n. sp. (*εὐρυφαιος*, broadly dusky).

♀, 18 mm. Head and thorax brown-whitish. Palpi $3\frac{1}{4}$; brown-whitish, basal half of external surface brown, lower edge towards base whitish. Antennae grey. Abdomen grey, dorsum of third and fourth segments whitish-ochreous. Legs brown; tarsi annulated with whitish; middle femora whitish; posterior pair wholly whitish. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa strongly arched, apex rectangular, termen sinuate, not oblique; fuscous-brown; some darker costal strigulae; a broad sharply-defined brown-whitish dorsal streak, above tornus its outline becomes irregular, it then extends sharply-defined to apex, so as to include the whole

terminal area; a brown spot on mid-termen, with some brown terminal dots above and below it; a series of dark-fuscous dots on dorsum; cilia whitish, three brown dots on apices above middle of termen. Hindwings dark-grey; cilia grey, apices whitish, except towards termen.

Hab.—Northern Queensland: Herberton, in January; one specimen received from F. P. Dodd.

ARGYROPLOCE TENEBROSA, n. sp. (*tenebrosus*, dark).

♀, 16 mm. Head and thorax fuscous, mixed with brownish. Palpi 3; fuscous mixed with brownish, lower edge ochreous-whitish. Antennae grey. Abdomen grey, dorsum of third and fourth segments whitish-ochreous. Legs dark fuscous; posterior pair grey; all tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish. Forewings strongly dilated posteriorly, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen sinuate, scarcely oblique; pale brown with patchy fuscous suffusion and dark-fuscous broken transverse lines; several leaden-grey transverse broken lines in basal half; a similar broader line from $\frac{3}{5}$ costa to termen above tornus, interrupted in disc; another from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to termen above middle; a leaden-grey subapical dot; cilia leaden-grey, with a dark-fuscous basal line. Hindwings fuscous; cilia fuscous, apices whitish, except towards tornus.

Hab.—Northern Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns, in June; one specimen.

ARGYROPLOCE SIDEREA, n. sp. (*σιδηρεος*, steely).

♀, 17 mm. Head fuscous-brown. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; brown, upper part of second joint fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Thorax fuscous-brown, anterior edge brown. Abdomen ochreous-brown, towards apex darker. Legs fuscous; posterior pair pale-grey; all tarsi annulated with whitish. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, scarcely oblique; brown, with dark-fuscous transverse broken lines; some whitish costal strigulae; several leaden-grey or steely-grey transverse lines or fasciae; several basal lines: a fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum, a second from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, and a sub-terminal fascia from tornus not reaching costa; the ocellus between these contains three or four longitudinal blackish striae; cilia fuscous, towards dorsum pale-brownish, with a fuscous basal line. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Stradbroke Island, in February; one specimen.

ARGYROPLOCE INTRICATA, n. sp.

(intricatus, confused, entangled).

♀, 14 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi 2; fuscous. Antennae grey. Abdomen fuscous, with pale ochreous irroration. Legs fuscous; tarsi with whitish rings; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex rectangular, termen sinuate, rounded beneath, not oblique; ochreous-fuscous, with dark fuscous transverse broken lines; a small crest of reddish-ochreous scales in mid-disc at $\frac{1}{4}$ and another in middle; ocellus brown-whitish, with some irregular central dark-fuscous markings, succeeded and followed by leaden-metallic striae; a leaden-metallic roundish blotch outlined with fuscous before mid-termen; an interrupted terminal reddish-ochreous line; cilia brown, mixed with dark-fuscous. Hindwings pale reddish-ochreous, broadly suffused with fuscous towards margins; cilia pale reddish-ochreous, with a fuscous sub-basal line.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in April; one specimen.

ARGYROPLOCE PHAEOSIGMA, n. sp.

(φαειοσιγμα, with dusky sigma).

♀, 18 mm. Head reddish-purple, mixed with ochreous-whitish. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; reddish-purple mixed with ochreous-whitish. Antennae pale ochreous-grey. Thorax reddish-purple, with median and postmedian whitish transverse lines. Abdomen ochreous-brown. Legs reddish-purple; posterior pair and middle femora mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings slightly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, scarcely oblique; reddish-purple, mixed with whitish and intermediate shades; a large circular dark-fuscous blotch beyond middle, touching costa, with a short process towards termen, the whole resembling an inverted σ ; an incomplete whitish fascia from costa containing a few reddish-purple strigulae precedes this blotch; some whitish costal strigulae beyond blotch; a grey bar, surrounded by whitish suffusion from below $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to midtermen; a similar bar, crossed by some purple striae, from tornus nearly meeting the preceding; a reddish-purple terminal line; cilia reddish-purple. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-brown.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Darwin, in June; one specimen received from G. F. Hill.

ARGYROPLOCE EXEDRA, n. sp. (*ἐξεδρος, strange, extraordinary*).

♂, 18 mm. Head fuscous, with some whitish scales. Palpi 2; fuscous, lower-edge towards base and apex of second joint whitish. Antennae grey; ciliations in male minute.

Thorax fuscous, mixed with whitish. Abdomen grey, paler towards base, tuft grey-whitish. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair and middle femora whitish. Forewings strongly dilated posteriorly, costa strongly arched beyond middle, apex rectangular, termen straight, rounded beneath, not oblique; fuscous, mixed with brownish and whitish; costa with alternate dark-fuscous and whitish strigulae; a whitish spot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$ below middle, closely followed by a second spot; a squarish brown spot in disc at $\frac{2}{5}$, nearer costa than dorsum; a transversely oval white spot, edged with fuscous, immediately following this; a brown-whitish subterminal shade, partly crossed by six dark-fuscous striae; (cilia abraded). Hindwings dark-grey; cilia grey, on dorsum whitish.

Hab.—Northern Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns, in April; one specimen received from F. P. Dodd.

ARGYROPLOCE MYSTERICA, n. sp. (*μυστηρικος*, mystical).

♂, 17-18 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi 2; fuscous, mixed with whitish. Antennae grey; ciliations in male minute. Thorax fuscous, somewhat greenish-tinged, with an incomplete transverse whitish line before middle and some whitish points. Abdomen fuscous, apex of tuft whitish. Legs fuscous, with some whitish irroration, and whitish rings on tarsi; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, scarcely oblique; whitish, partly purple-tinged, with some green and fuscous irroration; markings dark-green, partly mixed with dark-fuscous; a squarish spot on $\frac{1}{4}$ costa, preceded and followed by minute costal strigulae; an irregular spot at $\frac{1}{3}$ on fold; a large irregular blotch beyond middle extending to costa, but not to dorsum, sharply defined anteriorly and dorsally, where it forms a sharp angle, but fading posteriorly into a fuscous shade; three pairs of white strigulae on apical half of costa; a subterminal fascia commencing in a rounded extremity beneath costa and extending to tornus, its edges irregularly dentate; a small irregular dark-fuscous blotch on midtermen, with two dark-fuscous terminal dots above and two beneath it; cilia purple-grey, towards tornus grey-whitish. Hindwings fuscous; cilia whitish, with a grey basal line, at apex purple-tinged.

Hab.—Northern Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns, in June; Stannary Hills. Two specimens.

Gen. ANALDES, nov. (*ἀναλδης*, feeble).

Antennae of male minutely ciliated. Palpi rather short, obliquely ascending; second joint with projecting scales above

and beneath; terminal joint short. Thorax with a strong posterior crest. Forewings with 3 and 4 approximated at origin, 7 and 8 short-stalked, 9 connate with 8, 10 and 11 strongly sinuate. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 stalked.

A development of *Laspeyresia*.

ANALDES HYPOLEPTA, n. sp. (ὑπολεπτος, somewhat delicate).

♂, 11 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; brown. Antennae pale-brownish, with fine fuscous annulations; ciliations in male minute. Abdomen grey-brown, paler towards base. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi fuscous-brown, the latter with pale annulations. Forewings narrow, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen rounded, slightly oblique; whitish, closely suffused and strigulated with brown; costa with numerous fine fuscous-brown strigulae; a fuscous-brown spot at $\frac{1}{4}$ on fold; an inwardly oblique suffused fuscous-brown fascia from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to mid-dorsum; cilia brown, towards tornus brown-whitish. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in September; one specimen.

LASPEYRESIA AMPHITORNA, n. sp. (ἀμφιτορνος, well rounded).

♂, 10 mm. Head fuscous; face brown-whitish. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; brown-whitish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male imperceptible. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs brown-whitish; anterior and middle tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings spathulate, broadly dilated posteriorly, costa straight, strongly bowed beyond middle, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded, slightly indented beneath apex; brownish-fuscous, towards costa with dull purple lustre; costa faintly strigulated with ochreous-whitish, two strigulae more distinct before apex; a leaden-metallic line starting from a whitish costal strigula at $\frac{2}{5}$ obliquely outwards, bent in middle, and continued parallel with termen to tornus; between this and termen is a pale area with five short blackish streaks; a second metallic line from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to subapical indentation; cilia fuscous. Hindwings fuscous, with some brown suffusion in middle of disc; cilia grey.

Best distinguished from its allies by the peculiarly-shaped forewings.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in December and January; two specimens.

LASPEYRESIA FERRARIA, n. sp. (*ferrarius*, relating to iron).

♀, 12 mm. Head reddish-brown; face brown-whitish. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; brown-whitish, with some fuscous irroration. Antennae fuscous. Thorax reddish-brown. Abdomen fuscous, towards base reddish-brown. Legs fuscous; posterior pair fuscous-whitish. Forewings slightly dilated posteriorly, costa nearly straight to middle, thence slightly sinuate, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; fuscous, with reddish-brown suffusion, especially near base and fold; five fine dark-fuscous oblique costal streaks, rather broadly margined with reddish-brown, second and third streaks moderately long, the others short; three oblique leaden-metallic costal streaks, of these the two posterior are long, angled in disc, and broadly prolonged to tornus, enclosing a reddish-brown ocellus, which contains three short blackish streaks; cilia brown, mixed with fuscous. Hindwings fuscous, towards base paler; cilia fuscous.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in March; one specimen.

LASPEYRESIA DYSERASTA, n. sp. (*δυσεραστος*, unlovely).

♀, 9 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Palpi $3\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous, lower-edge whitish. (Antennae broken.) Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey; under-surface whitish; tarsi annulated with whitish. Forewings very strongly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen indented beneath apex, scarcely rounded, oblique; fuscous; a suffused whitish spot in disc at $\frac{2}{5}$; a series of whitish costal strigulae increasing in distinctness towards apex; a dark-fuscous line from midcosta, very obliquely outwards, sharply angled in disc, ending on $\frac{4}{5}$ dorsum; this is preceded and followed by imperfect dull bluish-metallic lines; a similar dark-fuscous line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to indentation, there angled and continued as a subterminal line to dorsum before tornus; a dull bluish-metallic line follows this as far as termen; a dark-fuscous subapical dot and three others on termen beneath indentation; cilia fuscous. Hindwings fuscous; cilia grey, with a fuscous basal line.

Hab.—Northern Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns, in November; one specimen received from F. P. Dodd.

LASPEYRESIA POLYMETALLA, n. sp. (*πολυμεταλλος*, richly metallic).

♂, 8 mm. Head fuscous; face whitish. Palpi 2; whitish, towards apex greyish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male imperceptible. Thorax fuscous; patagia mixed with whitish. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish; anterior tibiae and tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings scarcely dilated,

costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; whitish, mixed with brown and fuscous; four irregular transverse leaden-metallic lines; an ill-defined brown and fuscous median transverse fascia, its posterior edge partly enclosing a whitish discal spot; a reddish-brown and fuscous line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to termen below middle, followed on costa by a whitish dot; a broad reddish-brown and fuscous line around apex and along termen, enclosing a subapical whitish costal dot; cilia dark-fuscous, on tornus mixed with whitish. Hindwings grey; cilia grey, with a darker basal line.

Hab.—Northern Queensland: Kuranda, in March; two specimens received from F. P. Dodd.

LASPEYRESIA HILARIS, n. sp. (*hilaris*, gay).

♀, 13 mm. Head yellow, mixed with blackish. Palpi 2, ascending; yellow, base of external surface blackish. Antennae dark-fuscous. Thorax dark-fuscous, towards margins mixed with yellow. Abdomen brown, apex fuscous. Legs whitish-ochreous; tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; basal half yellow, irrorated with blackish; a dark-fuscous line with irregular edges from beneath midcosta to dorsum beyond middle; beyond this ground-colour is dull-purple, with dark-fuscous markings edged throughout with red, except for four yellowish costal dots; two transverse series of spots, partly confluent, not reaching costa, five costal strigulae and a terminal line; cilia dark-fuscous with several reddish bars. Hindwings dark-fuscous, partly suffused with pale-reddish; cilia pale-reddish, with a dark-fuscous basal line not extending to tornus.

Hab.—Northern Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns, in October; one specimen received from F. P. Dodd.